BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1859. NO. 25.

Terms of Advertising.

One square, 1 insertion.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 do.....2 00
Do. do. 3 months without change.....5 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....8 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....12 00
Do. do. 4 do. inserted weekly.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....12 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued, will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, will be admitted, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, to a column.

Professional and Business Cards.

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.
W. M. LAPSLEY,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING PURCHASES IN New York of any articles, large or small, of use or luxury, from a Book to a Steam Engine, a Shawl to a Carpet, can have their orders filled promptly, and goods sent as directed at 5 per cent commission charged.

☞ Refers to G. L. Sampson, Cashier Long Island Bank; Messrs. Jno. Jewett & Sons, Hastings, Plimpton & Co., New York; J. D. Dameron, New Orleans.
Dec. 31, 1858. 18-8w

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

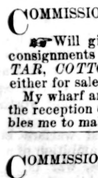
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

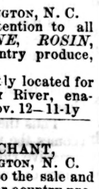
T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.





EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 - 31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1858—29-1y.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

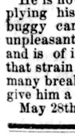
S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.



ON THE 5th INST., I lost, in this place, my POCKET BOOK, or had the same stolen from me. It contained, among other papers, one note on Jacob Harrell for about $185, with credits thereon of $50—dated Oct., '56; Note of Wm. D. Carr for $100, dated last October; Note of David Murray for $75, with credits on same of $50, dated in 1840. These parties are cautioned not to pay the same to others than myself, and all persons are forewarned from trading for the same.
JAMES CARR, of Duplin County.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 11, 1859.—24-3t*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER,*" prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,342, for ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company, for a renewal of the same in the name of Edward Love.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Attorney for
Jan. 11, 1859. J. Q. CROMARTIE. 20—6w*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon
HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin. Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the
MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against trading for a Note given by me to William Houston for the sum of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars, as the payment of the said Note will be resisted upon the ground that the same was improperly obtained from me.
S. M. HOUSTON.
January 19th, 1859. 22-4t*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DAVID J. MIDDLETON, } Executors.
EDWARD PEARSALL, }
January 19, 1859. 22-3m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

STOVES AND GRATES,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST

IMPROVED PATTERNS,

ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 20-1y—7-6m

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABBE NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1859, at the Court House door in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., I will offer for sale at public auction, *FIVE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,* belonging to the estate of the late Dr. C. B. Whitehead. One of said Negroes is a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and young. One other, a good and experienced body-servant, and young. The others—a woman and two children. A credit of six months will be given, with interest from date, and bonds for the purchase money must be well secured with two securities, before the property is delivered. Also, on the same day, and at the same place, the *LIBRARY,* a *BUGGY, SULKY AND HARNESS,* and a number of other articles belonging to said deceased.
ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Christopher B. Whitehead, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately. ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or O. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

$50,000 REWARD.

The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.

☞ NOTICE. ☜
DUANE RULISON,

Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.

$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Will be distributed with every **1000 BOOKS.**

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.

For full particulars address,
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C. RAILROAD, 12 MILES WEST of GREENSBORO'.

REV. N. M. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants. THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next session will open on the 1st of February, in the new Brick building, recently purchased by the undersigned. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms, to accommodate 100 boarding pupils.

We shall have lectures and experiments in Natural Science by an experienced Instructor. Board and furnished rooms, with fire places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English Branches $6 to $15 per session. Languages and Ornamentals on reasonable terms. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The Proprietor, Teachers and Pupils, dwell together, and eat at the same table.

☞ Young Ladies of limited means will be credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it. Situations guaranteed to such.

For full information, address
REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTIUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING HIGHLY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $8 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Circulars apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY GUION, Secretary.
Sept. 6th, 1857 1-tf

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1858.

Henry Schulkin } Original Attachment.
vs.
Jacob Wessel.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. 127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1858.

John E. Barnes } Original Attachment.
vs.
James Freshwater,

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, James Freshwater, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. [127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

James A. Bunting, David E. Bunting, and others, *Ex Parte.* } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity, for New Hanover county, in this cause, made at last Term. I shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th March next, (being Tuesday of Court week,) the following "certain tract of Land, situate in the county of New Hanover, containing 1,546 acres, lying on the head waters of Morgan's creek, called Erwin's branch, adjoining the lands of Daniel T. George, Obed Scott, Elizabeth Hanagan, John G. Mahn and others;" and being the same tract of land on which the late John Bunting lived at the time of his death.

TERMS.—One Hundred Dollars cash,—the residue at twelve months, under bond with approved security.
Given at Office, this 3d February, A. D. 1859.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Feb. 4, 1859—23-6w ☞ Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *In Equity.*
County of Brunswick.

Clerk and Master, Receiver of the Estate of S. B. Everett deceased.
vs.
Thomas C. McIlhenny, Thomas Cowan, Wm. H. Dudley, and Christopher Dudley, Executors of E. B. Dudley and Samuel Langdon.

WM. H. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN this case, and a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, is hereby notified that a Bill in Equity has been filed in the county of Brunswick in this case, and is now pending, and that if he does not appear at the next Term of said Court and answer to the same, judgment *pro confesso,* will be taken against him.
By order of Court.
S. D. THRUSTON,
C. & M. in Equity, Brunswick co.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, DAVID, ELIJAH and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

DAVID is slim built, knock kneed, black complexion, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds.

ELIJAH is stout built, black complexion, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 180 lbs.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

Richard Page, } Court of Pleas and Quarter
vs. Sessions,
John Page, } November Term 1858.
ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Page, is a non-resident of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Jan. 14th, 1859. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 20-6t*

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—It is reported that her Majesty has a sweet little temper of her own, and that her *cara sposa,* like a prudent man, generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James or Windsor. After one of these little ebullitions, the Queen gave a thundering knock at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked "Who's there?" responded, "The Queen!" "The Queen cannot enter here," responded the henpecked. After the lapse of half an hour a gentle tap was heard upon the door. "Who's there?" asked Prince Albert. "Your wife," responded Victoria. "My wife is always welcome," was the gallant reply.

Rare Gold Discoveries.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Major Culberton arrived to-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1859.

The Legislature.

By this time we may reasonably presume that the Legislature of the State of North Carolina has either adjourned or is about adjourning. There is the bustle of breaking up, the handshaking of those who have had pleasant times together—may we not also hope, of those who may, from any cause have differed, but are unwilling to carry home with them any enmities.

In all partings there are queer feelings, somewhat regretful, but mainly undefinable. We have in traveling casually met with or almost as casually been introduced to very clever people, with whom we have passed some pleasant hours. A grasp of the hand, a scream of the locomotive, and they have passed away forever. So with places that in all human probability we have looked our last upon; for life is short and there are room for few revisitings or repetitions. If hereafter, when long years have passed, we meet again the same persons, or be again in the same places, they and we are alike changed; in truth we are *not* the same. In the infinite combinations of human existence there are no *fac similes*, each scene, each hour and each act has an individuality as distinctive as that which marks each face, out of the thousand millions of the earth's inhabitants and leaves no two alike.

But these are unprofitable speculations. The Legislature has adjourned, and if there be regretful partings, they will be forgotten in the pleasant anticipation of joyful meetings and welcome returns to home scenes and home duties, too much neglected. If the Legislature has not done all that each of us think it might have done, it may, perhaps, have done all that could have been done by a body representing so many local feelings and interests. Let us await and see the summing up.

Among the things done, has been the granting assistance to the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road—to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and measurably to the Deep River Company. Among the things not done, has been the chartering of a Danville Connection.—These may be fairly placed to the credit of the Legislature of 1858-'59. Among the things not to their credit, is the bolstering up of the inflated pretentions of Ebenezer Emmons, who passed nocturnally and *incog.* through the counties of the State, seeking for no information, nor condescending to consult with or notice any of the *ignorant natives*, assigning privately, we understand, their ignorance and want of cultivation as the motive of his contemptuous neglect.

The "Bank of North Carolina" has been chartered, we believe, to take the place of the old State Bank, the charter for which expires in 1860. We think the provisions of the new charter do not differ much from those of the charter granted to the Bank of Cape Fear. So many amendments were made that it is impossible to state its precise character.

POSTSCRIPT.—A telegraphic dispatch informs us that both Houses adjourned this morning, at 7 o'clock, in accordance with their joint resolution.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

THE DEEP RIVER BILL.—Some curiosity, or, more properly speaking, interest, is felt in the details of the Bill for the relief of the above work, which passed the House of Commons yesterday morning. We have not as yet been able to procure a copy of the bill, but a gentleman just from Raleigh, has kindly furnished us with its most important provisions.

As we understand it, the Governor is authorized to bid for the work $450,000, when sold to satisfy a lien created prior to the mortgage made to the State in 1854; the only part of this requiring to be paid out is $65,000, the amount of the lien. The whole work, franchises, improvements, etc., etc., is then to vest in the Governor, on behalf of the State, who, with a commission of four associates, to be appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements, is to manage the work, appoint officers, and so forth, and has placed at his disposal $50,000 a year for two years, to be applied to the repair and re-construction of the works.

The Treasurer of the State is to ascertain the precise amount of money actually expended by the State on account of this work, including the amount now authorized to be expended in satisfaction of liens and judgments having precedence of the State's mortgage, and the amount so ascertained is to be converted into a preferred six per cent. stock; certificates of stock are to be issued to the individual stockholders in place of the certificates they now hold, entitling them to participate in any dividends or profits of the Company after the preferred stock.

Under the terms of the bill, the Governor alone can become the purchaser. The works cannot pass into the hands of private parties or of speculators. The stockholders are to be called together to accept or reject the terms of this bill. The meeting will, no doubt, be held at the earliest moment; thirty days notice being required.

The friends of the measure are under lasting obligations to Hon. Bedford Brown, Chairman of the joint committee of both Houses, by whom the bill was introduced into the Senate, and who advocated it with marked zeal and ability, although he had been originally opposed to doing anything for the work. Mr. Brown yielded to what he believed to be the necessity of the case.

In the House, it was advocated by Messrs. Bridgers, Moore, of Chatham, Ransom, Morehead, Outlaw, Moore, of Martin, and others.

AN OLD SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.—We have before us a relic of the olden time in the shape of a paper called "The Virginia Herald," dated Fredericksburg, Tuesday, October 2d, 1798, published on Tuesdays and Fridays by T. Green. It is a little sheet, some ten by fifteen to eighteen inches. What the politics of T. Green may have been, we have no means of judging, for there is not a line of editorial in the paper, not even an editorial head. We should judge however, that he was a supporter of the administration of Adams, and opposed to France. This opinion we derive from the character of the extracts. The first article is an address to Mr. Gallatin, by D. Chauvet, a citizen of Geneva, accompanying a pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of the French Government towards the Republic of Geneva." The second article is a charge of Judge Rush, of Pennsylvania, to some grand jury in the interior. From the charge, it would appear as though he wished the grand jury aforesaid, to present Napoleon and the French Directory as nuisances. The next article consists of political questions addressed to General Marshall and his answers thereto. Then an address to said Marshall on the occasion of his return from France where he had been in the capacity of Commissioner or Minister Extraordinary, and his answer to that. Lastly, a fight between a British frigate, the Brilliant of 32 guns and a French Frigate of 44 guns off Teneriff, resulting unpleasantly for the French.

Some people are always talking of the good old times—the decay of public morals, and the failure of public taste. Surely no decent paper of the present day could suffer by a comparison with the ineffably stupid affairs of the last century, which seem to have been devoid of enterprise or ability. They may have published papers in those days but certainly they did not edit them. The press, as now understood, is a strictly modern production.

FAT HOGS.—We learn that on the 24th ult. Mr. M. N. Merritt, of Sampson county, killed ten hogs of the ages and weights following:—One hog 28 months old weighed 528 pounds *nett*, and nine others 16 months old averaged 210 pounds nett.

Demagogism.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now about adjourning, after a pretty long session. What may be done in the last few days or hours remains to be seen. Let us not judge hastily of its action or non-action before its career has been been completed and its record made up. It is easier to blame others than to do better ourselves. Those who have no responsibility can talk largely of what *they* would do in certain cases. People, we trust, have learned to place a proper estimate upon such things.

We would have been more amused had we been less disgusted by some of the attempts to get up political capital, on the part of certain organs of the opposition. Why *don't* you do so and so? Why *do* you do so and so? are the questions asked of the Democratic majority in the Legislature. It is charged as a mortal sin, that certain assistance has not been given to particular works. It is charged as an equally mortal sin, that taxes have been imposed to meet the engagements of the State on account of assistance already granted to the same or similar works. The *Raleigh Register* says that the Revenue Bill will ruin the Democratic party. It complains of the Legislature for levying taxes rendered necessary by our present State indebtedness, and again complains of the indisposition largely to increase this indebtedness, and thus create a necessity for much heavier taxes! What consistency in nonsense, what transparency in humbug!

But the Charlotte Platform pledged the Democratic party to certainly do various and sundry things. Did it, though? It most certainly pledged the Democratic party to go as far as the means and credit of the State would permit, without imposing too onerous burdens upon her citizens. The opposition papers represent the public burdens as already too onerous—how can they expect them to be increased, consistently with the Charlotte Platform? We commend the Charlotte resolution upon internal improvements to their consideration as follows:

Resolved, That we are anxious to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of Internal Improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

Does this pledge the Democratic party to go blindly forward—to increase at this moment of pressure obligations incurred at a period of comparative ease? Certainly the credit of the State, and the means of her citizens must be regarded as worthy of some consideration. Such, at least, has been our opinion. It was for the Charlotte Convention to declare a principle; it was for the Legislature in its wisdom, and with the lights before it, to apply that principle to particular works. "We ought to go as far for meritorious works as we can do without imposing oppressive burdens upon the people," says the Charlotte Convention. It is surely for the Legislature to say how far we can so go. If the Legislature went farther, would that not be as violative of the principle declared by the Charlotte Convention, as it would be if it stopped short? Who can deny it?—What, then, does all this talk about heavy taxes amount to, when those who use it blame the Legislature for seeking to avoid the necessity of having to resort to heavier ones? Or, why talk about the violation of a principle of the Charlotte Platform, when, by their own account, the very action or non-action complained of is really in accordance with that principle, the justice of which has not been called in question?

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

DROWNED.—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, a man named Monroe, a hand on board a flat in tow of the steamer *Black River*, was drowned in the Cape Fear River opposite Princess street. It would seem that the man was on the front of the flat, fixing the tow-rope, when he fell overboard, either from the swing of the flat or being struck by the rope, or from some other cause unknown. The flat passed over him. A boat sent to his assistance arrived too late.

The deceased was a native of Scotland, where his parents now reside, and was from 25 to 30 years of age.—He was in the employment of Mr. Jos. Green, of Brunswick county, to whom the flat belonged. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—The Charlotte Democrat gives a statement of the number of marriage licenses issued by the County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County, for each year since 1850. We take the last three years as tending to show the intimate relation between matrimony and the state of the *other* money market—thus 1856, with flush times and a heavy head of steam on summed up 116 licenses; 1857 being precarious and ending with a big crisis, fell suddenly to 80, being low-water mark; 1858, with a better feeling towards the close, footed up 96 licenses, with a firmer feeling.—1859, if Cotton keeps up and crinoline don't expand more than fifty per cent., may make such a showing as will sweep all manner of fish into the nett.

T. D. MEARES, ESQ.—We were pained to learn yesterday that Mr. Meares, Commoner from Brunswick county, had been suffering from a sudden and dangerous attack. We are pleased to learn this morning that Mr Meares is now considered out of danger.

Mr. M. is now in Raleigh, where he was when attacked, being there in attendance upon his legislative duties.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.—The Goldsboro' people must have enjoyed a rich intellectual treat on last Saturday evening, in listening to the lecture delivered on that occasion by H. W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, in aid of the Mount Vernon cause. The Tribune, editorially and through its correspondents, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Miller's effort, which was listened to by a large audience.

☞We have from Kelley, the Ladies' American Magazine for March, 1859, being the 3d number of the first volume. It is published by Henry White, No. 7 Beekman street, New York, and claims to be the successor of Graham's Magazine, which, of course, implies that Graham is dead,—died, we suppose, with the old year. Price $2 a year.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

BY PEARSON, C. J.—Moore v. Brown from Northampton; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Emory, from Granville, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Statterwhite v. Burwell, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in McDougald v. Tyson, from Chatham; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Den ex dem.*, Newlin v. Osburn, from Alamance; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.*, Hart v. Dougherty, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

BY BATTLE, J.—J. M. Haywood Plank Road Co., v. Bryan, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also in Winningham v. Reeding, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Keister & Waugh, from Forsyth, declaring the defendants entitled to a new trial. Also, in Bird v. Perry, in equity, from Nash.—Also, in Stanly v. Stanly, in equity, from Forsyth; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Hamiltom v. Hamilton, in Equity, from Guilford.

BY RUFFIN, J. In Ray v. Banks, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wooten v. Jarman, from Lenoir; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.—Also, in Hoover v. Miller, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holderby v. Holderby, in equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hussey v. Williams, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Standard.*

HEALTH OF GEN. CASS.—There are various reports from Washington in regard to the health of the venerable and distinguished Secretary of State, Gen. Cass.—A letter writer says:

Gen. Cass grows more and more feeble. His family are greatly distressed by his present condition. Happily, he is surrounded by those dearest to him—by his daughter, his son in law, Mr. Ledyard, and others. He has lived to a great age, and will die deeply regretted by all good men.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.

Amongst a mass of business acted on, the following bills passed their third reading:

To prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will and testament.

To amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Relative to the Pest House on the Cape Fear.

To enlarge, &c., the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Relative to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Relative to the custody of minor children.

To extend the time of perfecting titles to certain lands heretofore entered.

To incorporate the Salem Mutual Insurance Company.

Relative to the establishment of the county of Lillington.

To change the location of the Farmers' Bank to Greensboro'.

RALEIGH, MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 14.

At 11 o'clock the Senate went into an election for ten Trustees of the University. Result not announced.

Another bill for the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement was substituted, and further consideration postponed till 7 P. M.

The bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General passed its 2d and 3d readings; the bill relative to public arms: to facilitate the collection of taxes on real estates.

RALEIGH, MONDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, Feb. 14.

SENATE.

The bill authorizing the sale of $1,360,000 worth of State bonds, amended by requiring one-fifth to be in bonds of $100 and $200 each, to meet the bonds and other liabilities of the State falling due within the next two years, passed its third reading.

The Rockingham Coalfields bill, amended so as to require the road to commence at some point on the Virginia line, at or near Danville, to the Coalfields, and not to approach the N. C. Road nearer than twenty miles, passed its third reading.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the University; P. C. Cameron, A. N. Scales, W. Lander DeW. C. Stone. J. J. Jackson, R. D. Hart, R. L. Patterson, L. D. McDowell, J. M. Taylor and R. R. Bridgers.

A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Coalfields road, passed its third reading.

The Homestead bill passed its third reading.

MONDAY, February 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day no bills were introduced. A bill passed its three readings to purchase, from the University fund, the two first volumes of Harks' History of North Carolina, for each Common School in the State. It was discussed at much length.

The Western Extension bill was rejected, by yeas 24, nays 55. The Greenville and French Broad Railroad bill was then taken up and discussed for a short while. Rejected, yeas 44, nays 46.

A proposition, on the part of the Senate, to adjourn on Thursday, at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., was agreed to.

A committee of correspondence was appointed on the Revenue Bill.

A joint select committe was appointed upon the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. They will probably report to-morrow.

Mr. Sparrow, from the committee on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reported to-day. I learn that they report the Road one of the best managed in the country.

At night the Bank of North Carolina was discussed and amended, and what shape the bill is in would puzzle the introducer himself to tell.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved his Relief Bank as a substitute, and had the floor upon it when the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 15.

SENATE.

The Cape Fear Improvement having been referred to a joint select committee, a bill introduced by Mr. Pitchford was reported and as a substitute for that before the Senate, passed its third reading—21 to 20. This authorizes an appropriation of $65,000 to meet claims prior the State's lien. In case of the sale of the works, the State to bid $450,000, and when purchased it is authorized to spend $50.000 per annum, for two years, in keeping up the works. It also provides for new subscriptions.

Mr. Caldwell's bill, relative to the Western Extension, was rejected.

The bill relative to the change of location of the Farmers Bank, passed its third reading.

A large mass of unimportant business was transacted.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

The general mass of business is being rushed through.—There is little or no discussion on any of the bills, and no bill has been acted on, up to noon to-day, worthy of notice. The captions will give you full particulars. I will forward a copy as early as possible.

It is very likely the adjournment will take place as agreed, an evident desire being manifested to get home.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, to-day, no business of consequence was done. The following gentlemen were almost unanimously elected Diretors of the Lunatic Asylum: John A. Taylor, Wilmington, Chas. C. Skinner, M. A. Bledsoe, W. L. Steele, D. L. Tayloe, J. B. Cherry, W. R. Cox, W. H. Harrison and S. E. Williams.

The rest of the session was taken up in a discusson upon certain magistrates, and upon the question raised whether the gentlemen elected Trustees of the University, are constitutionally elected—there was not a quorum voting in the Senate. It was decided by nearly a party vote that they were.

But one bill acted on and it a little petty thing.

At night the Bank of North Carolina was under discussion. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, on the floor. His substitute was rejected and the bill passed by a large majority.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: How much longer, might I ask, will the Legislature countenance the continuance of the Express train on the North Carolina Railroad, after the showing of its nett receipts (over the left) for the period of time extending from July, '57, to December, '57, and from January, '58, to December, '58, both inclusive, as compared with corresponding months in 1856, when there was no express train.

From July, '56, to December, '56, with only one train running, the total receipts from passengers were $70,054 98; from July, '57, to December, '57, while the double daily trains were running, the total receipts from passengers were $82,802 54, being really no increase attributable to the putting on of a second train, the apparent increase in the receipts not being actually as much as the public had a right to expect would result from the natural increase from opening a *new road* for *local* travel. In July, August, September and October, of 1858, there was an actual falling off.

This shows very forcibly that this second train has been, as was often asserted that it would be, a wanton waste of of the States' money.

It is not my intention to go at full into either Mr. Fisher's report, or the report of the Legislative Committee appointed to examine the financial condition of the North Carolina Railroad, nor repeat the calculation by which the Committee *prove* that an actual loss of $3,232 40 arose in six months from the running of the express train. It is sufficient to refer to this, and further to call the attention of the Legislature to the glaring fact that all the *through* travel this road has obtained, or ever could hope to obtain, has been and must have been taken from the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, in which works the State owns an aggregate amount of interest equal to $600,000. The Wilmington Road, the only work in the State that has uniformly paid the interest on all its bonds and maintained its credit by promptness in meeting all its engagements, and which now uniformly pays dividends, from which one-fifth of the annual distribution to the Common Schools of the State is derived, this road has been bled by the North Carolina Road, and to what purpose? To pay dividends to the State on her preferred stock? No! Not a dollar! To pay dividends to the private Stockholders? Not one dollar.

Perhaps the object was to raise money for the Locomotive builders, Car builders, Engineers, Runners, etc., etc. One hundred thousand dollars did not pay the cost of the equipment due to that express train, although the Legislative Committee could make out but $73,200, counting but two passenger cars. Add six more at $3,000 a piece, amounting to $18,000, besides sundries, and we shall probably come nearer to the true figures.

What could have induced the Directory of the N. C. Railroad to put on such a train in addition to the mail and passenger train proper, is impossible to conceive.

Common sense would seem to indicate an arrangement something like this:—To leave each end of the road in the morning and arrive at the terminus at the other end by sundown, or at any rate early in the evening, thus furnishing the best accommodations for the local business, and giving through passengers that wish to go that route, what they especially desire—travel by daylight and rest at night. For it is not to be supposed that any number of business people would take that route, being, as it is, 74 miles longer than the Great Atlantic mail route.

But, undoubtedly, there are persons of leisure who do take that route, and who would much prefer the manner of traveling above indicated, and all this travel would be nett profit, as not one extra dollar would be expended on account of it.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will yet have time to look into this matter and put its veto upon such wasteful and ruinous competition between the roads of the State.

The reader of Mr. Fisher's report to the Governor, dated Jan. 20th, 1859, will be struck with the entire absence of any allusion to the great efforts made to get *through* travel from the lower route, and the total absence of any results for the public eye.

***

For the Journal.

Another Important Religious Enterprise—The Front Street Baptist Church.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You have always shown yourselves ready to encourage every enterprise which has for its object the benefitting or beautifying our town. We feel ourselves under many obligations to you for the readiness with which you have ever recognized and recommended objects of a religious character.

I desire, therefore, through your columns, to say a few things, to the citizens of Whilmington, in regard to the enterprise in which we, as a Church, are engaged. I think all will agree that we need a better location, and a better house. The location we have secured. It is all we could desire.—It is in a central and eligible part of our town. Now, we wish to erect a building on this site worthy of the object for which it is intended, and in keeping with the age and the tastes of our community. In a word, we wish it to be an ornament to our town.

Now, in order to do this, it will require a considerable amount of money. We have not entered into this work hastily, but deliberately and prayerfully. We believe the Lord requires this at our hands. And it is with an humble reliance upon Him that we undertake to do the work. We are fully persuaded that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Psalm 127, 1.

Nor do we intend to make an appeal to the citizens for aid until we have given them an *assurance* that we are in *earnest*—that we intend to make the greatest exertion ourselves.

We believe, Messrs. Editors, that we shall convince the most skeptical, of our earnestness and liberality when we tell you that already we have subscribed the following: The Ladies's Society *one thousand dollars*, and the membership of the Church alone an aggregate of nearly *eleven thousand dollars*.

After we have made our subscriptions, we shall then appeal to a generous community—we think not in vain—for help.

J. L. PINCHARD.

Feb. 15, 1859.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Moses Taylor.

$1,300,000 IN GOLD.

INDIANS KILLED.

LATER FROM PERU.

Solouque claims British Protection.

&c., &c., &c.

Arrival of the Steamship Moses Taylor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1859.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., has arrived, and brings $1,300,000 in gold.—Forty Indians in Round Valley, California, had been killed by the settlers.

Chili was much disturbed.

Peru was on the eve of a revolution.

Advices have been received from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 26th inst., which stated that Solouque had arrived at that port, and claimed the protection of the British.

Later from Mexico.—Miramon President.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The steamship Tennessee arrived to-day and brings intelligence that Zuloaga had abdicated the presidency in favor of Miramon. The latter had been installed President. He had rearrested the political prisoners liberated by Gen. Robles, and dismissed all the officers engaged in deposing Zuloaga. He had also suppressed the paper which Robles had made his organ, and ordered a forced loan of $1,000,000 to be raised forthwith.

It is further reported that Miramon was about to march on Vera Cruz with 5,000 men, and that Zuloaga would be President *ad interim*.

Degallado was, at latest accounts, threatening the capital.

The capture of Mazatlan by the Liberals is confirmed.

The French and English naval commanders had succeeded in enforcing the demands of their respective governments at Vera Cruz, and high duties would be restored forthwith. Two-thirds of the revenue is secured to England and France. The American consul protested against the negotiation. Juarez will be greatly embarrassed thereby.

Emigration to Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th, 1859.

The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration Association which has been incorporated according to law in the State of New York, is now chartering vessels to touch at Savannah and New Orleans to take up emigrants for Arizona, under the direction of Gen. C. F Henningsen. Hon. Mike Walsh, of New York, is one of the prominent members, also several Georgians, Texans and Louisianians of note.

Offices are to be opened in New York on the 10th, and shortly after in the principal Southern cities.

Bill for Deep River Passed.

RALEIGH, Feb. 16th, 1859.

The Senate bill for Deep River has passed the House, and is a law, by a vote of fifty to forty-seven.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17th, 1859—A. M.

Congress.

SENATE.—The Senate, yesterday, was engaged in the discussion of the Cuba Bill. Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, made a speech against it, abounding in argument and humor.

HOUSE.—The House, by a decided majority, tabled the Arizona Dacotah and Jefferson territorial bills, and passed a bill for the relief of the widow of General Gaines.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16th, 1859.—P. M.

Cotton—Market unsettled and quotations nominal.—Fluor buoyant. Wheat firm; white $1 55 a $1 60. Corn firm; old mixed 85 a 86 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull; Rosin firm; both articles slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Further Foreign News—The War Rumors.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—The letters by the America advise of little change in the position of continental politics and the Italian question was more or less in *statu quo*. Warlike rumors and war preparations on the part of France were but little heeded in England, as the belief was still in favor of a peaceful arrangement of the question in dispute.

On the cotton market the rumors had had no effect; a slight decline is reported, being occasioned by increased receipts at the American ports—while the closing figures for consols were within ⅛ of the quotations advised per Asia, the rate at the close of Friday evening being 95¾. The cotton market on Saturday finally left off heavy, with no disposition on the part of speculators to operate. The imports of the week have been pretty large, and the total stock on hand, as compared with the previous week exhibited an increase of 87,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester had finally given way, and a feeling of dullness was perceptible. This was owing mainly to increased receipts at the ports, and the probability of a very heavy yield of the crop.

The letters describe money as very abundant—rates easy for the borrower.

One Day Later from San Francisco—Defeat of the Mojave Indians—Ten Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14th.—The overland San Francisco mail of the 21st ult. has arrived. The steamer Uncle Sam was again libelled for $150,000. The Los Angelos of the 22d ult. says that Colonel Hoffman's escort of dragoons, under Lieutenant Chapman, had been attacked by the Mojave Indians, near Beale's Crossing, on the Colorado river. The Indians were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mojaves have united with the Pentos and other tribes, and declare that no military post shall be established in their country, but that the whites may pass through. Colonel Hoffman has returned to San Francisco, and Lieutenant Chapman is en route for Fort Tejon.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President in reply to a resolution of the House, communicated a message to-day, enclosing a report from the Attorney General, who says the local officers of the Government at Savannah have been specially and strictly enjoined to perform the duties imposed on them by the several acts of Congress, for the suppression of the slave trade. That special counsel have been employed to aid the District Attorney in the prosecution of the offenders. That the advices received satisfactorily show the dilligence and activity of all persons engaged in the public service to find the negroes who were clandestinely landed; to identify the parties engaged in the crime and ascertain other important facts connected with the transaction.

All this has been attended with many difficulties, but there is good reason to hope that they will be overcome, and justice, according to the law of the land, be executed upon the offenders. But the present condition of affairs is such as to make it absolutely impossible that the proceedings already instituted, or those in contemplation, should be given in detail without very great prejudice to the public interests.

It appears from an official document that the cost of the sites of the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Blythe Island, Mare Island, Sackett's Harbor and Pensacola, and the amounts expended in improvements thereon to the 12th of December, 1858, as far as can be ascertained, is $26,287,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 for taking the census of Kansas, with a view to its admission into the Union, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message.

The aggregate number of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries by sea, from the 30th of September, 1843, to the 31st of December, 1858, is 4,062,000; of which nearly two and a half millions were males.

Removal of Florida Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The steamer Magnolia, arrived at Key West, reports that the greater portion of the Florida Seminoles had consented to ship for New Orleans, en route for west of the Mississippi.

Sloops of War Launched.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—One of the seven second-class sloops of war ordered under the special appropriation made by Congress was launched at Charlestown this morning, and another was launched at Portsmouth.—The vessels are not yet named.

Safety of the Steamer Indian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.—The steamship Indian, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., has just arrived. Her intelligence has been anticipated by the America at Halifax. She brings a valuable cargo and eighty passengers.

True Bills Against Alleged Slavers.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—The grand jury now in session have found true bills against Messrs. Selvas & Mares, consignees, and Cassineras, the captain of the bark Angelita, for fitting that vessel up for the slave trade.

WASHINGTON, February 12.

To Southern Editors:—Gentlemen: Please take notice that on and after February 1st, there will be an entire change in the quotations for all kinds of breadstuffs in the Liverpool markets.

"The Cental, or 100lbs standard comes into use, and everything will be quoted at so much per Cental or 100 lbs. The steamer Vigo or City of Baltimore, of February 2d, will bring the first market under the new *regime*.

Respectfully, T. BARNARD.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, with dates to the 9th, has arrived. Sugar was firm. Lard quiet at 17¾ a 18. Exchange on London 12 and on New York 2¼ per cent.

From Santa Fe—Fears for the Safety of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The New Mexican mail of the 23d has arrived. The California mail from Stockton was overdue at Santa Fe, and the contractors were uneasy. The mail party has to run the gauntlet of the Navajoe Indian villages, containing some 8,000 warriors.

The Financial La Fayette War of Independence.

Haym Salamon, of Philadelphia, held in finance much the same rank among the devoted and unpaid servants of the Continental Congress, which La Fayette occupied in the army, and Paul Jones on the ocean. They all had to pay their own expenses, and from their own private means they all contributed the bread of life for our new-born, struggling and moneyless Union. The wealthy French noble was not ruined by this generous devotion to the cause of the young Republic, but Paul Jones and Haym Salamon were utterly sacrificed. After sixty-odd years of vain application and ruinous delay, the heirs of Paul Jones, or the persons who bought up their large claims for a mess of pottage, received something from Congress; but Haym Salamon's descendants have not to this day obtained one dollar for the $300,000 which he advanced, to his own ruin, for the salvation of our country in the darkest hour of tribulation.

This is one of those mortifying chapters in our national legislation which we would fain cover with the mantle of oblivion, were not silence so akin to complicity in the denial of justice. It concerns every honest man that our government should pay its honest debts, even at the unusual sacrifice of some slight retrenchment in its lavish outlays for all manner of useless and improper objects.

The Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims has investigated the case of Haym Salamon, and its exceedingly lucid and conclusive report must go direct to the heart of every man who has a spark of pride in the fair dealing—we will not say liberality or patriotic spirit, but simply the common business honesty—of our public servants.

These are the facts of this unparalleled case. Haym Salamon, a Polander by birth, and an ardent Liberal in principle, had made Philadelphia the home of his choice, and at the opening of our war of independence was a rich banker and a prosperous merchant. Such a man was a prime necessity to the Continental Congress.—His European facilities and connections enabled him to negotiate war loans in France and Holland, and on such terms as have rarely been obtained by a feeble colony in the early stages of revolt against a powerful mother country. In one instance the French agents received $60,000 as a fair business commission for services similar to those which Haym Salamon was rendering for nothing.

Salamon also thought it was desirable to make the hostility of Spain to England available for the recognition and advancement of our national independence, and mainly through his skillful management Don Francisco Rendon was commissioned by the Spanish government to reside near Congress and carry out this policy. Documents exist to show that this *envoy of Spain was retained and supported here by the liberal purse of Haym Salamon;* but for this no charge was ever entered by the patriotic banker. Again, there is evidence under the hand of James Madison and Robert Morris, that during the sessions of Congress of Independence, many of the members were reduced to such pecuniary distress that they would have been obliged to return home, but for the open purse of Haym Salamon. Yet these accounts—ranging between $20,000 and $40,000 unpaid—are not charged to the government. The heirs only ask for the $300,000 advanced in cash, for the indispensable operations of the army and government; and yet this undenied and undeniable act of justice is withheld.

Washington States.

Interesting Correspondence.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1858.

SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith an open letter, addressed to you by Lord Napier, which was received at this Department yesterday, with a communication from the Honorable Secretary of State. The packet referred to by Lord Napier will be retained in the care of this Department, and delivered to you when Congress shall authorize you to accept the snuff-box and medal which it is said to contain, designed as presents to you from her Majesty's government, for your services in laying down the Atlantic Cable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCY.

Capt. WM. L. HUDSON, U. S. Navy,
Brooklyn, New York,

HER BRITANIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, Nov. 28, 1858.

SIR: I am directed by Her Majestey's government to convey to you the accompanying packet, in which you will find a snuff-box and a medal, bearing the likeness of the Queen. You are requested to accept these tokens of national esteem, and to preserve them as memorials of your arduous and successful exertions in laying down the Atlantic Cable, an enterprise in which you took a conspicuous part, and in which you became endeared to the officers of Her Majesty's navy, your faithful associates. Her Majesty's government will ever entertain a grateful recollection of the good service which you, and those under your command, have rendered to Great Britain, in connection with your own country, and they congratulate you on that manifestation of public respect and affection by which your conduct has been so justly rewarded.

I have the honor, to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant. NAPIER.

Capt. HUDSON, United States Navy, &c.

To LORD NAPIER, Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter, (through the honorable Secretary of the Navy,) informing me that you had been directed by her Majesty's government to convey to me a packet containing a snuff-box and medal bearing the likeness of the Queen, which I am requested to accept as tokens of national esteem for the part I had taken with my associates in successfully laying down the Atlantic Cable.

When authorized by Congress, I shall cheerfully accept them, with a grateful remembrance of the honor conferred upon me by her Majesty's government, and as cherished memorials of what England and America have done on that occasion (apart from selfish considerations) for promoting the best interests of the brotherhood of man.

The grateful manner in which your lordship has been pleased to communicate this unexpected honor, and to refer to the services of myself, and those under my command on the part of her Majesty's government, will be amongst the prominent and many pleasing reminiscences of our friendly intercourse with the officers of her Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be your lordship's obedient humble servant, WM. L. HUDSON,
Capt. U. S. Navy.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE FOR PRESIDENT.—This distinguished gentleman's claims for the nomination for the presidency by the Charleston convention are just now being urged strongly by his friends in various portions of Kentucky. The Standard, a democratic paper published at Bowling Green, has hoisted his name to the head of its columns for the presidency in 1860, and has a very strong article presenting his claims for the nomination.

KILLED.—We learn that a white man was run over by the express train on the North Carolina Railroad, on Friday night last, this side of Durham station. It is stated that he was lying with his head on the railroad, supposed to be drunk.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

From the Washington Union.

European Politics—The Basis of War.

The money kings of Europe; the industrial and commercial classes, and one or two of the most powerful governments of the European confederacy, having set their faces against war, and threatened those rulers who seemed anxious to disturb the public peace with the punishment due to the violation of treaty obligations, and the subversion of law and authority, it would now seem that the effort to find "a satisfactory solution of the difficulty honorably to all parties concerned" is nearly certain to be successful; and that the Emperor Napoleon, having tried his strength, convulsed the courts and money markets of Europe, startled the people from the repose of peace, and given his needy courtiers an opportunity—of which, by all accounts, they have liberally availed themselves—to fill their empty pockets at the stock exchange, is content to forego the enjoyment he promised himself in "liberating Italy."

The fact is, however, that although France is quite willing to bully Austria, and Austria is by no means reluctant to defend herself and her supremacy in Italy against the nephew of "the Corsican bandit," and although Victor Emanuel of Sardinia is eager for an opportunity of distinction and the extension of his little kingdom, *if* France and Russia will support him, none of the three can afford or sustain the expense of war.—War now-a-days cannot be carried on without abundant supplies, and France, Austria, and Sardinia, of all the nations in Europe, are the least in a position to obtain these supplies. Austria is in the market now for a loan to enable her to meet the ordinary expenses of her government. Sardinia was obliged to borrow from England the money necessary to move her contingent to the Crimea, and cannot now sustain her army without a resort to loans or insufferable taxation of her subject.—France is loaded with debt, and can never make both ends meet. The commercial and industrial classes need repose; they have much borrowed capital employed in railroads and other great works, and they know that at the first blast of the heralds of war all these enterprises must be abandoned, and therefore become almost worthless.

Thus the necessary expense of civilized warfare becomes the most effectual check upon the ambition of aggressive rulers. As civilization advances, war becomes more expensive. In ancient times, all fighting men were required to be fully equipped with their bows and arrows; but in this age of Minnie rifles, Lancaster guns, Colt's revolvers, and other costly *matereal* of destruction, the equipment of an army is a very expensive luxury, which the industrial classes—the men who pay—are strongly disinclined to afford their sovereign, unless the sacrifice is required for the defence of their hearths and liberties, when every patriot is ready to risk his life and fortune on the issue of the fight, and when surrender and disgrace become synonymous.

Whether Austria displays too much interest in Servian politics, or whether the Italian people are downtrodden and abused by a despot who sits in Vienna or in Paris, is not a subject calculated to inspire those who really b

A Well Ordered Family.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine thus describes the intolerable oppression of living in a family, governed by jail-like rules:

"I once spent a week in one of these well ordered families; it was a great punishment to me; I hope, also, in some degree, to my entertainers. The iron rule of that house was, 'a place for everything, and everything in its place.' I wasn't. The disgrace my somewhat vagrant habits led me into was dreadful. The very first morning, I opened paterfamilias's newspaper, which was always laid in one familiar spot upon the breakfast table, never to be violated by any hands but his. There I stood, with my back to the fire, conning the outspread sheets, and nodding a cheerful good morning to my host, when he entered. I had the hardihood even to read to him (out of his own paper!) the last Indian dispatch—very politely, as I thought—and to request his assistance to decipher the possible place intended by a dozen letters which the telegraph clerk appeared to have selected at random. To do him justice, he bore this inroad on his rights with tolerably outward composure; but I was formally made aware, on the first opportunity, by Mrs. P., of the outrage I had committed, and made to feel as uncomfortable as I deserved. Then I left my handkerchief on the drawing room floor, one glove on the library table, another in the governess' parasol, (which, certainly, was not the place for it, and how it got there I have no conception,) and was formally presented with each article separately, and an account of its discovery, in the presence of the whole family assembled for dinner.

One day, the whole household was under strict cross-examination as to who had come into the drawing-room with dirty shoes. I was the culprit, of course, but I was too great a coward to confess; besides, the lady knew perfectly well who it was, but was polite enough to entertain the fiction that such conduct was impossible in any well bred person; it must have been one of the children or the housemaids, of course; and the whole investigation was intended for my solemn warning and improvement, just as they used to whip a little boy vicariously to strike terror into misbehaving little princes.

Then the terrible punctuality which made slaves of us all, and kept me always looking at my watch, and always afraid of being late for something, as indeed, I was once for dinner, in spite of all precaution—four minutes and a half exactly. Shall I ever forget it? If they only had had the charity to sit down quietly without me—if they had put me off with no soup, cold fish, and the last ragged cut of the mutton—if they had sent me to bed without any dinner at all, as once happened to me when I was a little boy, or inflicted upon me any other reasonable or humane form of punishment—but no; there they were, all waiting for me in the drawing-room, all standing up, the door was wide open, and the head of the family opening fire upon me at once, before I was well inside it, with "Now Mr. ——, will you take in Mrs. P?" Of course, I hammered and stammered over an apology—"quite unintentional," &c. "Oh! of course, they knew it must be quite unintentional—only"—in a semi-whisper—"Mr. P. did not like waiting for his dinner?"

There was an abominable child, too, in that family, the very incarnation of premature method and order.—All the other children had redeeming points of carelessness and destructiveness about them—and we soon established a sort of freemasonry among ourselves as fellow culprits, trying to keep each other out of scrapes as much as possible; they conveying to me private warnings as to how soon the prayer bell would ring in the morning, and furnish me with much valuable secret intelligence as to the enemy's weak points, and the interpretation of the laws of the Medes and Persians, to whom I was in captivity; and I finding substitutes for impounded pencils, mending a broken Cupid, who carried the wax matches in his quiver, brushing the boy's clothes after bird-nesting, "before mamma saw them," and actually cutting up the ribbon of my eye-glass into shoe-strings, for one young lady who was generally in trouble on that score. But as to the imp I speak of, he was irreproachable. If I left the door open, he got up and shut it—not quietly, you understand, but officiously and reproachfully. If I took down a volume from its shelf, and it left my hand one for one moment, if he could get at it, it was up in its place again before I knew what had become of it.

I took courage one cold morning, there being no one but he and I in the room, to stir the fire, and put the poker, when I had done with it, under the grate (which I take to be the natural place for a poker,) when up jumps this well-behaved little monster, and arranges by rule and measure where he has been told it ought to be. I take credit to myself for very great forbearance—he and I began alone—that I checked an inclination to punch his head with it. Is it excusable in any rational beings to put themselves under such a life-long penance as this, and to bring up their children, and force the unhappy stranger whom they get within their gates to do likewise?"

LATER FROM KINGSTON, JA.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Nelson, of the brig *Eliza*, arrived at this port on Friday, 11th inst., from Kingston, Ja., for copies of Jamaica papers of the 26th January. They contain later and important news from Hayti, a summary of which will be found in another column. Ex-Emperor Soloque arrived at Kingston on the 22d of January, on board the British steamer *Melbourne*, from Port-au-Prince, a fugitive, accompanied by a wife and daughters, and some of the officers of his late government. The American steam ship *Washington*, Captain Welch, from New York *via* Aspinwall, with 265 passengers, put into Kingston for coal on the 25th January. Upon reaching Aspinwall, and learning that the Pacific steamer *Hermann* had not arrived at Panama, she was compelled to leave for Greytown, where she landed stores and fifteen of her passengers, and there not being any steamer to connect with the Pacific ports, she would proceed to San Francisco *via* the Brazils. The steam ship *Rattler*, Capt. Rutherford, was to sail from Kingston for Liverpool *via* New York on Saturday, January 29.

From DeCordova's *Mercantile Intelligencer*, we have extracted some commercial items of interest. The importations of flour for the week ending January 24 had reached 1808 barrels, and of rice 1861 bags. No transactions in Carolina rice are reported. Sales of East India at 14s. 6d. a 15s., and Patna at 17 a 18s. Flour had been moving freely. Sales reported at from 36s. to 38s., and holders asking higher rates, the stocks being very light. A cargo of P. P. lumber from Charleston sold at 113s.; W. P. sold at 70s. afloat, and the lumber yards heavily stocked.—*Charleston Courier.*

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE—THE NUMBER OF THE ARMY—UNIFORM OF MARINES TO BE CHANGED, ETC.—The Army Register for 1859 has just made its appearance. We find that our present force of regular soldiers consists of nineteen regiments, all told, as follows: Ten regiments of infantry, averaging ten companies of seventy men each; four of artillery, averaging twelve companies of about fifty men each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry and two of dragoons, each of the latter numbering ten companies of about sixty men. It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department; but we presume, the entire strength of our army is little over or under 16,000. The Register shows the grand aggregate of the militia, all told, to be 2,724,426.

The United States steam frigate Susquehannah was hauled alongside the wharf on Wednesday, to enable the workmen to proceed more conveniently with her repairs, as the desire seems to be on all hands to finish her as soon as possible. The steamers-of-war Niagara, Susquehannah, Hartford, Lancaster, San Jacinto, Richmond, and four or five not yet named, are being got ready for service at the different navy stations with the utmost celerity, and we hear a rumour that several sailing vessels on foreign squadrons will, before next July, be replaced by the above named.

On Tuesday next the new steam gunboat, which has been under way for some time at Boston, will be launched. Brilliant expectations of the *ensemble* of this ship are entertained.

The uniform of the United States Marine Corps is to be changed. One of the first acts of the new commandant, Col. Harris, on taking chief control of the sea-soldiers, was to demonstrate to Mr. Toucey the very unbecoming dress of the marines. The Colonel got two "gray backs" rigged up—one in the old uniform, the other in a new style—and marched them up to the Secretary, who unhesitatingly gave his preference to the latter.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mr. B. F. Butler, a lawyer of Boston, is somewhat noted for his severity in examining witnesses. A correspondent of the *Century* relates:

"He was lately engaged in a legal case, in which Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, was one of the witnesses. When Butler came to cross-examine him, he began in his usual style of ceremonious ferocity. The judge mildly interposed, and said perhaps Brother Butler didn't know who the witness was: it was Professor Horsford—Professor of Harvard College. 'Oh, yes!' mumbled Butler, as he leisurely stroked his chin, 'Professor Horsford! Harvard Professor! Professor of Harvard College! Yes, we *hung one of 'em 'tother day!*'"

A Frenchman, soliciting relief, said, very gravely, to his fair hearer, "Ma'msell, I never beg, but dat I have von wife wid several small family, dat is growing very large and nosson to make deir bread out of, but the perspiration on my prow."

Statement

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, exclusive of Trust funds and Treasury notes funded:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	*$9,054,228 60
" sales of public lands	402,190 97
" incidental miscellaneous sources	306,300 24
" treasury notes issued under act of Dec. 23, 1857	1,122,000 00
	$10,884,619 81

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous		$6,681,983 78
Interior (pensions and Indian)		522,808 62
War		5,768,948 53
Navy		3,378,907 86
Payment to creditors per act of September 9, 1850	$223 00	
Redemption of loan of 1846	3,000 00	
Reimbursement of trea'y notes per act of July 22, 1846, paid in specie	50 00	
Payment of Treasury notes per act Dec. 23, 1857	644,300 00	
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	956,426 06	
		1,603,999 06
		17.956,347 85

*There was also received the sum of $139,364 79-100 in treasury notes, which will be accounted for in the present quarter.

F. BIGGER, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, Feb. 11, 1859.

Wash. Union.

CONNECTICUT AND CUBA.—The democratic State convention of Connecticut adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the possession by this government of the Island of Cuba is necessary for the proper defense and protection of our great and rapidly increasing commercial interests; that its acquisition would not only greatly benefit the manufacturing business of Connecticut, and enhance the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests of the whole country, but would put an end to the importation of slaves from Africa, who now find their market on her shores; and that humanity and interest therefore impose upon the general government the duty of obtaining possession of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistently with national honor and justice.

Mr. Buchanan has been playing his Cuban game with a card in his boot. It has leaked out that a secret personal agent of the Queen of Spain, has been in this country for a twelve-month, and that there have been several meetings between him and the President. This person is said to be a lawyer of great eminence in Spain, and to have the charge of the Queen's private estate, and knows her wishes and intentions better than her Ministers, or the whole of the court combined.

☞ "I can now indulge in the richest food with impunity, whereas, previous to its use, I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food."

Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters* for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach.

See advertisement. [Feb. 15.—137&25-1w.

We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect and in a short space of time health regains its sway. It can be had of the Druggists here, see advertisement in another column.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Feb. 17.—139&25-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY,
Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Nov. 5th, 1858 10-t15ap'59

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th instant, by Rev. Dr. Drane, O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., Esq., to Miss AMANDA, daughter of Henry Nutt, Esq.

In Onslow county, on the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's brother, by Jno. A. Freshwater, Esq., Mr. WILLET HEWIT, to Miss M. A. GORNTO.

In Swansboro', Onslow county, on the 10th inst., by A. J. Murrell, Esq., Mr. NATHAN SILVESTER, of Richlands, N. C., to Mrs. ALICE A. SANDERS, of Swansboro', N. C.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 8th inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. JOHN W. PETERSON to Miss MARY ELLEN WALLACE, daughter of Mr. Robert Wallace.

In this county on the 10th instant by Thomas Murray, Esq. Mr. WRIGHT BLAKE to Miss MARGARET RAMSAY, all of this county.

In Summerfield, Ala., on the morning of the 8th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Father by the Rev. Dr. Edward Wadsworth, Col. JOHN A. AVIRETT of N. C., to Miss ELIZA EVANS, only daughter of the late Dr. James B. Mackham.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Pittsboro', N. C., on 9th Feb., by the Rev. N. C. Hughes, Mr. S. B. ZIMMERMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss ANN MAUGER, daughter of Col. Henry A. London.

DIED.

February 14th, 1859, after a lingering illness, Mrs. NANCY PETERSON, aged 65 years. She had been a member of the Baptist Church about 27 years, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. COM.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

On Shallotte River, in Brunswick county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH L. WILLIAMS, consort of William Williams, and daughter of the late Duncan Clark, deceased, formerly of New Hanover county, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, of Congestion of the brain, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only child of Theodore A. E. and Elizabeth A. Bohnstedt, aged 2 years and ten months.

"In the morning it flourisheth and groweth up,
In the evening it is cut down and withereth."

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the night of the 3d inst., at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness of several months, Mr. JAMES PINER, aged about 68 years. He was highly respected as a good neighbor, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a loving brother. He left an affectionate wife, several children, and a long number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. But there is a consoling comfort in the midst of our distress that our loss is his eternal gain.

And now he's left his friends bereaved,
Here in this world of pain;
His spirit is gone to its long home,
And forever there to reign.

Sorrow and pain, and tears and care,
And discord there shall cease;
And perfect joy, and love sincere,
Anorn the realms of peace.

T. M. P.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on Monday, the 21st of February. The course of studies is thorough and extensive, and superior advantages are afforded to students, in this Academy, to prepare them for entering advanced classes in any of the Colleges, or to qualify them for the business pursuits of life.

The rate of Tuition, per Session of 5 months, is as follows, viz:

Latin and Greek	$18
The higher branches of English, including the Sciences and French	12
The common branches of English	8

Boarding can be obtained for several more students, the next Session, either with the Principal or in good families, convenient to the Academy, at $8 per month.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

Feb. 17, 1859.—25-3w.

SITUATION WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to obtain a situation as Clerk in a Grocery Store. Best of reference given. Address

L. F. JOHNSON,
Harrell's Store, N. C.
Feb. 18, 1859 35-6w*

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,

AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,

Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York.

Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.

WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.

Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

TURPENTINE! TURPENTINE!! TURPENTINE!!!

80.000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Railroad, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any persons wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good *SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.*

Also, *TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS* in the county of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated *ASHE LANDS*, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorized to rent in my absence.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1859. 25-tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

L. A. HART, AGENT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY, *New York.*

Oct. 14. 33-taw4m—7-4m

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.

June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age.

AND WHO THAT IS GRAY would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald-head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quacks and quack nostrum-hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Laurence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character is entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed the effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought permanently gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has restored its original color, and have no doubt permanently so. S. BRESSE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Jan. 21. 40-9—3m

NOTICE.

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market prices:

75 bags Rio Laguyara and Java Coffee;
45 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
25 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
8 bbls. No. 1 New Orleans Syrup;
75 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes;
20 " Mess Pork;
10 half bbls. Family Beef, a superior article;
25 bbls. Sugar and Soda Crackers, fresh and good;
20 boxes " " " " " "
50 boxes Adamantine Candles;
14 " Tallow
75 " Whole and half boxes Pale and No. 1 Soaps;
50 bbls. Flour, different grades;
Potash, Cooking and Washing Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Spice, Cinnamon, Mace, 60 bbls. Fish, Mullets, Herring and Blue Fish, 15 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar, Sack Salt, N. C. and Western Bacon, Lard, Cod Fish, Oil, Snuff, Starch, Matches, Brooms, various kinds of Buckets, Measures, Shot, Pickles, Candy, Seives; an excellent assortment of Green and Black Teas, Ground Coffee, Wrapping Paper, Cheese, Butter, Rice, Buckwheat and Numerous, other articles too tedious to mention. I intend keeping constantly on hand a good assortment of every thing in my line, and am receiving constantly goods from New York. Will be pleased at any time to hear from my country friends, and will attend promptly to their commands. O. KELLEY.

Feb. 16th

NOW LANDING!

140 BAGS COFFE—RIO AND LAGUAYRA.
50 bbls. C. Coffee Sugars,
New Orleans Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
35 boxes assorted Candy.
Buckwheat Meal, in bags and bbls.
Potash, in Jars and Cans—Tin Cans.
Cotton Rope, in coils and dozens.
Matches, Buckets and Brooms.
Wrapping Paper and Twine.
Sup. Carb. Soda and Salaratus.
Raisins, Crackers, &c., &c.

For sale by ZENO H GREENE.

February 16, 1859.

SYRUP.

A SUPERIOR article of New Orleans Syrup, for sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Feb. 14. S. E. Cor. Market and Sec. st.

WORKS OF WIT AND HUMOR.

TO BE FOUND AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

Adventures of Don Quixote, with 1,000 illustrations.
Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, by Wm. E. Burton.
Dercey's Anecdotes—a revised edition.
Phoenixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques.
Doesticks—humorously illustrated.
Major Jones' Courtship and Travels.
Georgia Scenes, by Judge Longstreet.
Feb. 12, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market prices:

75 bags Rio Laguyara and Java Coffee;
45 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
25 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
8 bbls. No. 1 New Orleans Syrup;
75 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes;
20 " Mess Pork;
10 half bbls. Family Beef, a superior article;
25 bbls. Sugar and Soda Crackers, fresh and good;
20 boxes " " " " " "
50 boxes Adamantine Candles;
14 " Tallow
75 " Whole and half boxes Pale and No. 1 Soaps;
50 bbls. Flour, different grades;
Potash, Cooking and Washing Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Spice, Cinnamon, Mace, 60 bbls. Fish, Mullets, Herring and Blue Fish, 15 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar, Sack Salt, N. C. and Western Bacon, Lard, Cod Fish, Oil, Snuff, Starch, Matches, Brooms, various kinds of Buckets, Measures, Shot, Pickles, Candy, Seives; an excellent assortment of Green and Black Teas, Ground Coffee, Wrapping Paper, Cheese, Butter, Rice, Buckwheat and Numerous, other articles too tedious to mention. I intend keeping constantly on hand a good assortment of every thing in my line, and am receiving constantly goods from New York. Will be pleased at any time to hear from my country friends, and will attend promptly to their commands. O. KELLEY.

Feb. 16th

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that the following quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In dealing small amounts, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BOOT CAPSTLES, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	10 00
BRANDIES, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, find hand	1 45	@	1 60
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10½
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	0 00	@	6 00
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62		50
5 tons and over, "	60		00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1		50
Per ton,	10		00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	70	@	72
Oats	48	@	50
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 20
do. white	1 35	@	1 40
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3½	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb., ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	1 15
N. River	95	@	95
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	0 00	@	13 00
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	42	@	45
Liquors, ℔ gall. (Domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00	@	2 90
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 90
Hard	0 00	@	1 70
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 90
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 4	00	@	4 25
do. No. 1	1 75	@	3 25
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	46
Varnish, ℔ gal.	28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	00	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 00	@	1 20
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	55	@	80
Irish, do.	00 00	@	00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams		12½	@ 14
Middlings		11½	@ 12
Shoulders		10½	@ 11
Hog round		12	@ 12½
Western Bacon, Middlings		10½	@ 11
Shoulders		8½	@ 9
N. C. Lard		12	@ 12½
West'n do.		11½	@ 12
Butter		25	@ 27
Cheese		10½	@ 11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	20	@	25
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	0 00	@	2 25
Mutton	0 00	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, carg'o	00	@	75
do. fm store	85	@	95
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Porto Rico	8½	@	9
New Orleans	7½	@	9½
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	0	@	10
Granulated	11½	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@	8 25
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

		On deck.		Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$	00	$ 00 @	50
Rosin	do.	35	00 @	45
Spirits Turpentine	do.	00	00 @	65
Flour	do.	00	00 @	25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross		00	0 @	12½
Cotton, ℔ bale		0 00	1 50 @	1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot		00	0 @	7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel		00	8 @	10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel		00	6 @	8
Wheat, ℔ bushel		00	00 @	8
Lumber, ℔ M.		0 00@5 00	5 00 @	8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.		00	00 @	50
Rosin	"	35	00 @	45
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	00 @	70
Ground

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1859.

"The Old Landmarks."

The Fayetteville *Observer* of Thursday, the 10th inst., refers to our comments upon the recent tendencies of national politics as they find their expression in the halls of national legislation. The *Observer* seems to think that since these things occur under Democratic rule, it might be well to dispense with that rule and try a new one, and that then there might be some hope of reform. Now, we have this to say:—The real difficulty in the case has been that Democrats have allowed the views and notions of the opposition to exert too much influence already. The "old landmarks" of Democracy have not been adhered to with sufficient fidelity. If they had been, there would have been no difficulty whatever. If the partial abandonment of the old landmarks works so much injury, what would their complete removal do? In every case of a vote being taken upon the squandering bills generally, it will be found that from States Rights Democrats came the only real opposition to such squanderment. It is of the dough-faced Democrats that we complain, who on such questions lose sight of the old "landmarks," to follow the devious tracks of expediency in company with the miscellaneous hordes of the opposition. Shall we desire to see all turn dough-faces and squanderers? No!

Another British Outrage.

In another column we give the correspondence relating to the last case of "outrage" upon an American vessel by a British cruiser. It is another verse in a new chapter of the old story of which niggerdom is the theme. British fanaticism and intermeddling on one hand, and violations of American law under the American flag on the other.

While we refuse to admit the right of seach or visit, and the British assent to abandon it, there is this principle admitted by all, from the rational impossibility of refusing to admit it, viz:—That a national war-vessel, if she *knows* a ship to be either engaged in an unlawful trade, or fraudulently using for her protection a flag to which she is not entitled, has a right to overhaul and take her; the taking, however, being at the risk of the captors. This principle is virtually admitted by Commander Totten, who considers the reply of the Commander of the Viper unsatisfactory, because it made no mention of the circumstance of the burning of the brig without legal investigation. The other points are not particularly excepted to.

This may or may not be an "outrage." The vessel was certainly a slaver. If the vessel had no right to the American flag, we cannot see that any harm has been done. But that ought to be conclusively shown, and how can it be shown now that she has been burned and all satisfactory evidence destroyed? In this matter of the burning, the British Captain has certainly laid himself liable to damages, and he or his government must pay them.

"Manufactures."

Under the above caption the New York *U. S. Economist* and *Dry Goods Reporter*, excellent authority, by the way, says that the operations of the manufacturers during the last few months have been very active, and the production of goods as a whole for the same period of time, has been probably larger than ever before. The threat of raising the tariff, combined with calculations based upon the supposed deficiency of the supply already in the country, has stimulated imports during the short time of 1859 that has yet elapsed, until they have reached a point beyond that ever before touched, the imports for the month of January being in excess of any corresponding month in the history of our commerce. In the face of the large production and imports of the last few months, there has been a slight advance on most classes of goods, amounting on sheetings and shirtings to an average of five per cent. as compared with April of last year. It is also in favor of the manufacturer, that cotton, although still bearing a good price, is somewhat lower than it was last Spring, while provisions generally are obtainable at more moderate rates than they have ruled at for years.

The immense expansion of imports which has marked the transactions of the year, so far, cannot be relied upon to continue throughout, as much of it was, no doubt, due to the panic, created by the fear of a rise in the rate of duties, and a desire to get in goods before that rise took place. That fear seems to have been pretty much dissipated, as it becomes pretty certain that the dominant party at Washington will not meddle with the Tariff during the three weeks that still remain of the present Congress.

Much of the revival in the demand for foreign and domestic goods is unquestionably due, quite as much to the revival of credit, as to the accumulation of actual means to pay for them, although it is reasonable to suppose that the economy of the last year or year and a half have laid the ground-work for a safer and more healthful system of credits, while there is no question but that the very sparing purchases, by country merchants, have left the stocks in the interior more than usually bare. Credit revives most slowly in the "great West," because there it has been most overdone, and because, also, there is little or no export demand for breadstuffs, and therefore but little chance of obtaining money to liquidate balances.

"Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14th, 1859."

The necessity of placing the above date at the head of a common and unsentimental letter on business reminded us of the fact that of all the days in the year, the present day is Saint Valentine's day. And this turned our thoughts back to those primeval times when Adam strayed through Eden's bowers, in thought a man, in hope a boy, and Eve beside him, crown'd with flowers, made life a living joy, while wreath on wreath his hands did twine, to deck fair Eve, his valentine. [Here a dog-fight interrupted us.] For this was in the olden time before the world had learn'd new ways, beneath that glorious eastern clime, of starry nights and sunny days. Eve had no hoops nor crinoline, when Adam was her valentine. [Dog fight over. One dog got fits. Little niggers cry "maddog."]

So Adam with no bills to pay, no house to rent or lease, married his bride without delay, and laid him down in peace; no curtain lectures made him pine, no curtains had he and his valentine. The times have changed since then, and we must change as well as they, and, mingling in the strifes of men, forget that early, golden day; yet oft at eve we lonely pine, and turn to seek some valentine. [Our meditations are again interrupted by a demand for "Copy."] When, upon some English green, the "May-pole" towers aloft, full many a heart I wisely ween, has breath'd its vows in tones as soft, as if the words in studied line, were trac'd upon some scented valentine. In cot or hall, in sun or shade, wherever loving hearts may meet, there love as bright a bow'r has made, as e'er was trod by Adam's feet; as bright a sun on it may shine, as bless'd him and his valentine.

☞ Diocletian abdicated, Charles the Fifth abdicated, Napoleon the Great abdicated, and Faustin the First of Hayti has abdicated—when he could do no better. The Charleston Courier of Saturday has the news received there by the brig *Eliza*, at Charleston, on the 11th, with Kingston (Jamaica) dates to the 20th ult. Fuastin (Solouque) signed his abdication at Port au Prince on the 15th January, 1859. He has left Hayti. He is said to have $2,500,000 banked in Europe.

Felix Costa has just recovered seventeen thousand dollars damages from the city of St. Lous, for injury done to three thousand barrels of lager beer belonging to him. The city, it appears attempted to cut through an embankment, in which a cave, containing the beer, was overflowed and the "lager" ruined.

The End of the World.

Some enthusiastic person is perpetually engaged in bringing the world to an end. Sometimes it is fixed at a comparatively remote period, sometimes it is near at hand. It seems, according to the *Newark* Journal, that Messrs. Abraham Flavell and J. Decker, second Adventists of that City, have issued a circular called "The Time Messengers," containing twenty-eight columns of arguments and figures to demonstrate that the second coming of Christ will be during the Passover of the present year.

What a queer thing it is that so many people should keep themselves in a state of excitement about the end of the world. To any of us the end of the world may come in a day, in an hour, in a minute. Every swing of the pendulum brings the end of the world to some one Every second of time it is required of some human soul to meet its God.

No one who witnessed the scenes of 1843, in some of the towns and cities of the North, can ever forget them, or be surprised at any future developement of human gullibility. The names and titles of the Millerite papers were something awful; "The Midnight Cry," "The Thief in the Night," etc., etc., were duly printed and published by gentlemen with names lineally descended or derived from the nomenclature of the Praise-God-Barebones-Parliament. Hysterical women and hypochondriac men, addicted to dyspepsia and indulgence in patent medicines, got ready to "go up." One crowd at Philadelphia traveled over the Schuylkill river and took up their station in a man's wheat field, where they trampled down the young "crap," put on their ascension robes over night, to be ready to start upwards in the morning, some climbing on trees to be nearer heaven, and strangely enough these roosters were not always of the masculine gender.

The Sun arose—day progressed—the saints' got hungry—the owner of the wheat sent for a *posse* to eject them from his grounds—certain of the "baser sort" came out and reviled the saints with uncouth noises and unsavory eggs, and epithets equally unsavory. Some threw off their ascension robes and made fight, and there was a row generally, during which one man got his head mashed, which caused him to die.

☞ The Raleigh *Register* publishes, in its edition of Saturday last, what purports to be "An Appeal to the Democratic Members of the House of Commons of North Carolina." It bears the signature "Many Eastern Democrats," but no real name. It is said that copies of it in circular form have been sent to the Democrats of the Legislature through the mails. We do not charge that the document has been gotten up by the opposition, but we do say that the thing is spurious in its assumption to speak in the name of "Eastern Democrats." Why did not the getters up of the circulars sign their own names to it, so that the world might know who they were, and what were their rights to put forth such an extraordinary production, as an emanation from "Eastern Democrats." The motives appealed to we cannot endorse and the facts are not truly stated.—Let the party in the Legislature do what may seem to them, as conscientious men, men acting upon principle, to be right, and trust to the right to sustain them. If that does not sustain them, then let them fall. We are glad to see that Eastern members repudiated the thing.

The following is the Circular to which the *Register* has reference:—

[*Confidential.*]

An appeal to the Democratic Members of the House of Commons of North Carolina.

The adjournment of the Legislature is now near at hand, and our political campaign—State and Federal—of 1860, with all the important results which must accompany its decision, will be conducted mainly in view of the doings of the Democracy in relation to the various plans of internal improvement that have been presented during the session. These are the great practical questions by which persons will be judged. With but two exceptions, these measures have been voted down in the House of Commons; and, from that action, a fatal danger is to be feared to the ascendency of the Democratic party of North Carolina. The State was Whig for years; and its traditions and principles take their complexion from the old Whig sentiment. It was only through the prostration of the old Whig party, when betrayed by Know Nothingism, that the State went over to the Democratic side. There has been, however, no radical and essential change in the views of the people upon general questions of public policy. These views are settled and permanent, and may be successfully appealed to for the *utter overthrow of our party*, when we offer any grounds for it to our enemies.

Have not these grounds been given to the foes of the Democratic organization in the opposition of many Democratic members to the various internal improvement measures introduced at this session? Have we not put a powerful weapon into the hands of our opponents, with which, unless we promptly wrest it from their grasp, they will cut our throats at the next State elections?

The AYES AND NOES having been taken upon the several questions alluded to, an authentic and indisputable RECORD is thereby furnished by which our opponents will not fail to profit in the important canvass of 1860. Shall they be allowed to do so; and to go forward prosperously in the concoction of that shrewdly-devised plot of their leaders for the ruin of the Democratic party in North Carolina, which was indicated, only the other day, by no less an authority than the Raleigh *Standard*? SHALL NOT THIS RECORD BE CHANGED before it is *too late*? Will not every Democratic Commoner put himself right, at once, before the people?

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that our overthrow in 1860 involves *the loss of North Carolina to the Democracy* in the federal contest of that year, and perhaps the election of a BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT! Already are our enemies counting with confidence upon REVOLUTIONIZING THE STATE when that time comes. WILL YOU LET THEM DO SO?

MANY EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

Man Overboard.

About midnight last night, Mr. Harry Wood started in his boat from a wharf at the lower end of town, with the intention of going up the river to his fishing ground. On his way up he called at Dock street landing. When about to start from there, a man, apparently a sea-faring man, who had been sitting on Baxter's wharf, asked to be allowed to go along with him, to which Mr. Wood assented, as he was glad to have help in pulling his boat. When they had got some three miles up the river, Mr. Wood, who was sitting with his back to the other man, felt the boat suddenly give a lurch, the side going under and filling about half-full of water. He suddenly turned and found that the stranger had either fallen or jumped overboard. It was dark and he never saw the man again. The man gave his name as Stevenson. He had been drinking pretty freely. Mr. Wood immediately returned to town and reported the matter.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

HOUSTONIAN!—Let me quit discussing politics and tell you an anecdote decidedly Houstonian. The old hero a short time since received a document, the contents of which appeared to have been particularly distasteful to him. Instead of throwing it into the fire, as most men would have done, what did he do but procure a quantity of tar and feathers, and smearing the inside of the paper with the tar, and sprinkling on the feathers, enclosed it in an ample envelope and franked it to the gentleman who sent it. I hope you will not publish this, because his constituents would raise the cry of a shameful abuse of the franking privilege.

Corr. Missouri Democrat.

Later from Salt Lake.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 9.—The Utah mail of the 18th ult. has been received.

The United States District Court was expected to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th ult.

The Indian Superintendent, Dr. Forney, and his son, were to leave for the North soon, to hold a conference the with the chief of Utahs.

Many persons are leaving Salt Lake for Pike's Peak.

A memorial is under consideration in the Utah Legislature, contemplating an application for admission into the Union under the old State of Deseret constitution.

What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison! One cannot see to go and the other cannot go to sea

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Feb. 8th, 1859.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Masten introduced a bill to charter the Yadkin Batteaux Navigation Company. Mr. Fries, a resolution from the Committee on the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., to appoint a commission to sit after the adjournment, to examine affairs and report to the Governor. Rejected.

The bill to aid the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, was discussed at considerable length by Mr. Badham for, and Mr. Tomlinson against, it. Mr. Badham made one of the best speeches of the session. The bill was rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 67.

The bill to provide for a survey from Asheville to Ducktown was passed—yeas, 71; nays, 23.

A bill to authorize County Courts along the line of the Wilmington & Rutherford Railroad to tax certain property, not now taxable by them, for the payment of Railroad subscription. Mr. Dockery advocated the bill, and it passed its second and third readings. It was afterwards reconsidered, and Anson county excepted; it then passed again.

A bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to prevent free negroes traveling from one county to another, passed its second reading.

At night, the Fayetteville Savings Bank bill passed. The Western Extension was discussed, and a substitute offered, which takes off the restrictions for the whole route. Messrs. T. R. Caldwell and Morehead occupied the time of the House until adjournment.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 9th, 1859.

SENATE.

The bill relative to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal was discussed at considerable length, and passed its second reading by a vote of 19 to 17. It proposes a subscription, under the original understanding, of $150,000, under certain conditions, to complete the sum of $500,000, guaranteed by implication to the work.

Several unimportant bills were read a second time.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th, 1859.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Treasurer to issue $360,000 of State bonds to meet debt soon to be due. The Western Extension was discussed, but nothing done—made special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Ransom's Bank of North Carolina was discussed. An amendment was adopted taxing all property, real and personal, owned by the Bank. Also, that it shall pay 4 per cent on amount of notes in circulation at time of suspension. A number of other amendments were offered and rejected. Bill passed—yeas 81, nays 17.

The bill to establish the Bank of Commerce was taken up. Amendments were adopted that no bill above $5 shall be other than a multiple of $10, that a branch shall be established at Goldsboro', and that a quarterly exhibit of the affairs of the Company shall be published. Passed 2d reading—yeas 52, nays 42.

A bill to charter the Fayetteville and Warsaw Railroad was passed. A resolution granting $1,000 additional to the State Agricultural Society, rejected.

This includes the night session.

RALEIGH, THURDSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859.

SENATE.

The Revenue bill was resumed on its 3d reading, and was continued up to 2 o'clock without material amendment, though many attempts were made.

During the afternoon a number of bills passed their second reading. Those of importance will be noticed on their 3rd reading.

HOUSE OF OF COMMONS.

A bill to charter a Railroad from the Shops on the N. C. Railroad to the Virginia line at or near Milton, was introduced, had passed its 2d, and was about to pass its 3d reading, before any one noticed it. It was then opposed, and at last indefinitely postponed.

The bill to charter the Bank of Lexington was slightly discussed and passed its 2d reading. It was, however, hauled up on its 3d, and very politely requested to breathe its last, which it did in handsome style. The physicians of the House got together and revived it by a motion to reconsider, which was carried. The feeling is that a State Bank of some sort must be established.

A bill to punish usury by Banks or Bank officers, passed. The House took a recess while discussing a proposition to buy a copy of Hawk's History for each Common School in the State.

At night this resolution was discussed at considerable length, and laid on the table.

The Western Extension was discussed and discussed, amended and substituted, but nothing definite was done. It comes up again at 11 to-morrow.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859.

SENATE.

The third reading of the Revenue bill was completed at half-past one o'clock. Messrs. Cowper, Leach, Lane, McDonald, Douthitt and Miller spoke on the bill till the hour of recess. The only alteration made since the bill left the House was that the tax on marriage licenses, mortgage deeds, deeds of trust, and other deeds of conveyance, was stricken out. The tax on race-tracks and cock-pits added on the second reading, were stricken off on the 3d reading. A tax of ¼ per cent. was laid on all sums of specie drawn from our Banks by brokers not residents of the State.

The vote will not vary much from that on the second reading.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, a resolution by Mr. Benbury, authorizing the Governor to receive our portion of the six millions of acres just granted by Congress, was rejected—yeas 49, nays 53.

A bill to appoint a tax collector for Robeson, was amended by adding Bladen and Craven, and passed 3d reading.

The Western Extension was then taken up and discussed. Mr. Williams' substitute for the original bill was adopted.—It in effect takes off the restrictions, but does not allow the State to be called on for more than $600,000 a year. Mr. Norwood and Mr. Smith spoke against it. Messrs. Williams and Morehead for it. On motion of Mr. Meares, an amendment was then adopted that the act should be void unless the Greenville and French Broad Company would surrender their charter. The bill was then rejected by yeas 74, nays 31. In the course of debate it was stated that the Newton branch of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road would drain the Western Extension, but that the produce would go to Charleston instead of Wilmington.

The bill to take restriction off the Greenville and French Broad charter was dismissed until recess.

At night the Greenville and French Broad Road was discussed, but no final action taken on it.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.

The bill on second reading reported by the committee of the whole relative to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement was rejected, as were one or two other plans in the shape of amendments. A bill ultimately passed as an amendment, providing for the purchase of the works by the State in the event of sale at a sum not to exceed $400,000, and providing that a sum of $50,000 be drawn from the Treasury annually, for two years, unless further authorized by subsequent legislation, for the purpose of keeping up the works, by a vote of 23 to 16.

The bill appropriating $150,000 to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal passed its third reading by a vote of 22 to 20.

The bill chartering the Bank of Salisbury passed its third reading.

The bill to charter the bank of Murphy, Cherokee, passed its second reading.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 12.

The Revenue Bill.—The Revenue bill passed its third and last reading this morning. Attempts were made to amend, but failed. Messrs. Miller, Ramsay, Turner, McDonald and Walkup spoke against the bill. No replies were made—to save time. The following is the vote—aye 31, nays 12.

AYE—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Carmichael, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Dobson, Guyther, Houston, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Person, Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Straughan, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Blount, Davis, Donnell, Dowthitt, Edney, Flanner, McDonald, Miller, Turner, Walkup and Worth.

The bill goes to the House for concurrence and amendments.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington passed its 2d and 3d readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day the Greenville and French Broad bill passed 2d reading by consent, it being understood that it is not to come up for the 3d reading until the Western Extension, which has been reconsidered, is disposed of.

Mr. Fries introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company.

The greater portion of the session was taken up in discussions upon a motion to elect Trustees, and the French Broad Road, and Western Extension.

For the Journal.

Democracy vs. Aristocracy.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I passed along the street yesterday I overheard a remark, which struck me as conveying a meaning I have frequently found coiled up in the midst of a political harangue. The speakers—two men—observed of a third, "Pshaw! he's no democrat, he's the proudest man in Wilmington." I neither know the speakers, or him of whom they spoke, and if I did it would have nothing to do with the facts of the case. It appears to me that there is no error so grave, or so frequently made, as that of confounding political with social democracy; for both are as antagonistic as the two poles, or, to use a more familiar trope, as slavery and abolitionism. Social democracy is the *sans culotte ism* of the French Revolution, commencing with the leveling of all recognised land-marks in society, and ending in lawless and chaotic confusion; that whose motto was "one man as good as another," its coat of arms a guilotine.

Political democracy is, on the contrary, the most perfect system, not of leveling, but equalization; being the key which, in the hands of an enlightened people, opens every avenue to constitutional freedom and national advancement. There is nothing more mischievous than this confounding of two principles which are contra-distinct. The same man may, in the cabinet, be the most ultra democrat, and in social life a persistent stiff-necked aristocrat; and *vice versa*.

Indeed every public man is, in the *popular* sense, a "good democrat," at least once in his life. For no matter what his platform may be, whether Whig, Know Nothing, or its genteel Tartuffe half brother "American," still before election time he is strictly democratic in the social sense, for there is no hand too dirty to be shaken, or man too low in society (or morality either) to prevent his being invited to "step up to the bar, and take a drink," (if he have a vote. N. B.) Many say that in a country like this—a huge olla-podrida—of the most hetreogeneous ingredients—there ought to be no social distinction, and again quote that "one man is as good, &c." It is true that the monarchy did not emigrate the here as to Brazil, or the aristocracy as to Cuba and Mexico; pioneers being chiefly from amongst the third estate, amongst whom the surest shot or best craftsman was the only *aristo*, and without entering into the vexed question of "best families," or ancient descent, I still say it is quite possible for a man to look back with some pride and satisfaction, to ancestors of whom he may reasonably be proud, and also to have refined tastes which would lead him to seek congenial society, and yet be a good, a very good democrat.—I know a democratic candidate, the soundness of whose principles was called in question, because he refused to endorse for a man whose proclivities were progwards; and I know a most excellent Henry Clay whig, whose democracy is as undoubted as the Deep River Cowfields, predicated altogether on his unwillingness to spin long yarns on counters, and hob and nob with any who may be at hand. Thus it is that hundreds of people mistake social for political democracy, and herein lies the root of a most dangerous fallacy.

If you think these remarks—*currente calamo*—worthy a place in your *Journal*, they are very much at your service.

Very truly yours.

For the Journal.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 12, 1859.

MESS. "JOURNAL:"—Since my arrival here I have been at some pains to know something of the trade of the place.—It is well known to some of your readers that Petersburg derives a large per centage of its support from North Carolina. To fix it once its present prosperity, pecuniarily, to your State. Of one house I have made enquiry, doing an *exclusive retail trade*, and the proprietors told me, very frankly, that at least forty per cent. of their trade comes from North Carolina. This house does something over one hundred thousand dollars trade annually. And, through the whole catalogue of business, this would doubtless be a fair estimate for the patronage derived from that source.—And why is it so? To a great extent the tide of trade is *forced* this way through what may be termed *natural* causes. But, then, there are *other* reasons *why* Petersburg gets much of the patronage that *would* be received by Wilmington merchants. Here is the secret. Every month in the year the principal houses have agents canvassing your State in all the counties where it is possible to influence or divert trade in this direction. By this means the people are made *familiar* with the *supposed*—though not *real*—advantages for patronizing Virginia. State pride has very little to do with a man who has a commodity to dispose of;—the price he can obtain for it—and the articles he may want in return, with their value, are the main considerations. Let Wilmington merchants, then, send out into the country agents well qualified to *represent, in a true light*, the numerous advantages they *have* and can offer in their respective branches of trade. Let this be done continually—and the result, in my judgment, will be a complete success. You have, I believe, endeavored to convert the merchants to this belief more than once, but the warning seems to have passed unheeded. It is a matter of two much importance to Wilmington to be passed over without the experiment being tried—tried thoroughly—not in the "send-a-boy" style, but upon the "go-*yourself*" principle.

The above idea has so forcibly impressed me, since my arrival here, that, with the hope of inducing some of your merchants to make the effort as above suggested, I have been induced to trespass upon your time this much, should you see proper to give the same publicity in the "Journal."

Yours, &c., GOING NORTH.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.—Further from California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 3d instant, arrived here to-night. She passed on the 9th the ship of war Brooklyn, steering southwest. She left at Aspinwall the United States frigate Roanoke and sloop of war Savannah.

She brings San Francisco dates of the 20th ult., and $1,320,000 in gold. Her California advices have been mainly anticipated.

A vein of coal, it is hoped, equal to the Scotch cannel coal, has been found on Elder creek.

The centennial birth-day of Burns was to have been celebated in various parts of the State.

The new sugar refinery at San Francisco has been much damaged by the explosion of the steam boiler.—One man was killed.

The French have taken possession of Chipferton Island, about 600 miles westward of Acapulco.

On New Year's day the settlers at Pound Valley, California, killed forty Indians for stealing stock.

Major Johnson had arrived with troops to protect the Indians.

The mail stage in Placer county had been robbed by eight or ten highwaymen of between two and three thousand dollars.

Chili was still disturbed, and the provinces were under martial law, and a number of persons had been arrested for sedition. The press was entirely under the direction of the government.

From Calloa the advices are that the prospect of a general revolt was increasing. While an edict was being read on the 6th ult. prohibiting the tearing up of rails and cutting telegraph wires, the mob did everything that was forbidden. The streets were strewn daily with pasquines threatening Castilla with death. A correspondent of the Panama Star says that by the next mail we may hear that the mob have been butchered, or the government overthrown.

Advices from Caracas state that the Republic was quiet. Gen. Paez was at Valencia. He had been well received in all the towns through which he passed.

COMMERCIAL.—Notwithstanding the doubts regarding the increase of the tariff, it is seen that a gradual return of prosperity is taking place all over the country, less by far in the great West than in other sections, but yet sufficiently general, to denote the fact that it is "confidence" and not "protection" the people desire. The New England Manufactures are in a comparatively healthy condition; the iron districts of Pennsylvania are not complaining loudly; indeed, both sections acknowledge that if the demand for their products can be kept up ten or twenty per cent. on the average of what it now is, they will not growl, tariff or no tariff. Sagacious manufacturers, who have weathered the storm of the past eighteen months, say that protection is a capital thing if not so great as to induce too large an investment of capital in this country, in the general manufacturing or iron working line; if it does, it is as injurious to the general interest as free trade; for the too great home competition is as mischievous as too great foreign, and this extreme protection must be avoided; capital must not be crowded into one channel.—Give the American people what they call a "smart chance" like a strong government protection, in any one department, and instead of being ruined by foreigners under "no protection," they will ruin each other in a desperate competition.

We need only to point to the American clock trade. This trade held the markets of the world. We could undersell the universe, and what was the consequence? Millions of capital were put in the trade here, more than the demand needed, and that silly fallacy, that "competition is the life of business," was demonstrated. In twenty years, nine tenths of all who embarked in the business were ruined. Here was the benefit of controlling the market. Competition was the death of the profits.—*New York Day Book.*

PLUNDER OF LONDON.—Some of the French pamphleteers hold out to the adventurers, with whom France is said to swarm at this time, in numbers unprecedented in its history, the plunder to be found in London. That has always been a tantalizing object on the French side of the channel, being so provokingly near—like Cuba, for example, to the United States—that its extreme lusciousness keeps the mouths of the lookers-on always watering, and yet so hedged around with difficulties as to make it entirely inaccessible. The cherries, in both cases, hang near the wall, but a little too high for outsiders to reach, and are guarded besides by bull-dogs of the most uncompromising ferocity.

It may be very natural that the French should want the possession of London, and look with eager eyes on the pyramids of spoils which its capture would yield to a conqueror's hands. That vast wealth is the product and the proof of an energy as vast, of an enterprise that is boundless, of a commercial ardor that can scale the loftiest mountains, dive into the darkest vallies, and defy the most deadly climes; of a political sagacity that concentrates upon human affairs more watchful eyes than those of Argus, and a manufacturing industry which has more hands than those of Briarus, which harnesses the waters and the fires to its chariot, and endues England with Titanic power to crush into invisible fragments the imperial demigods of Europe. People who work for their money are more likely than any others to fight for their money, and people who expect to get their money without working for it, could hardly choose a more laborious means of subsistence than to rob the capital of England.

If France would rival England in opulence, let her give up her favorite passion of glory, and go for substance; let her renounce the rapacity and plunder of war, and depend upon patient and paing-taking industry and upon the productive arts of peace.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

IS THE PLANET MARS INHABITED?—The opponents of the doctrine of the plurality of worlds allow that a greater probability exists of Mars being inhabited than in the case of any other planet. His diameter is 4,100 miles; and his surface exhibits spots of different hues; the seas, according to accurate observation, appearing to be green, and the land red. The variety in the spots, it is thought, may arise from the planet not being destitute of atmosphere and cloud; but what adds greatly to the probability of this, is the appearance of brilliant white spots at its poles, which have been conjectured to be snow, as they disappear when they have long been exposed to the sun, and are greatest when emerging from the long night of their polar winter, the snow line then extending to about six degrees from the pole. The length of the day is almost exactly twenty-four hours, the same as that of the earth. Continents and oceans and green savannahs have been observed upon Mars, and the snow of his polar regions has been seen to disappear with the heat of summer. Clouds may actually be seen floating in the atmosphere of the planet, and there is the appearance of land and water on his disc.

A FATAL DISEASE.—Mr. Dewitt Fields informs us that a disease has appeared among his hogs which proves very fatal. The presence of the malady is indicated by the swelling of the mouth and tongue, the latter protruding from the mouth and cracking. The disease makes its appearance very suddenly and the hog dies in a very short space of time. On account of its resemblance, in some respects to the black tongue, he has tried the remedies which proved most successful in checking that disease but they proved fatal. The hogs which have been attacked so far are those which have been in the range.

Can any one tell us by what name the disease is known and if there is any cure for it?

Darlington (S. C.) Flag.

SLAVERS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—*The Case of the Rufus Soule.*—We mentioned recently that the brig Rufus Soule, an American vessel, had been seized on the coast of Africa, by a British cruiser, on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade. The Navy Department, it is said, is in receipt of letters from Commander Totten, of the United States African squadron, announcing on the authority of a seaman, not only the search and seizure of the vessel, but her subsequent destruction by fire in October last, by order of the officers of the British steamer Viper.

It appears from the statement of a seaman (one of the crew of the Rufus Soule,) that she sailed from Matanzas, in July last, for the Coast of Africa; was overhauled, visited and her hatches opened by the officers of the Viper, who ordered the crew of the vessel to go on board the steamer. After stripping the vessel of her sails and small stores, she was set on fire. The seaman who makes the statement also alleges that it was said by some of the crew of the Viper that the vessel was burned because they had no men to send away in her and that they had orders to burn one out of every three vessels taken. The seamen were landed on the beach at Kabenela. Com. Totten had demanded an explanation of the commander of the Viper, who responded to three categorical questions, put by Com. Totten, as follows:

First—Had the vessel the American flag flying at the time she was visited by the boat? Answer—She had the American flag flying; and from information from the British government, dated the 8th and 22d of July last, there was every just cause to believe that in this case a fraudulent use of the flag was being made, and that the vessel was engaged in the slave trade, consequently she was seized.

Second—If her papers were correct? Answer—In my opinion they were incorrect, some of them undoubtedly so.

Third—If the American flag was still flying when the hatches were opened? Answer—The American flag was not flying when the vessel's hatches were opened—The flag and the papers were thrown into the sea by the captain without even a suggestion on my part.

Commodore Totten responded that the reply was unsatisfactory, as it made no mention of the circumstances of the burning of the brig without legal invcstigation. Commodore Hodkinton rejoined by referring the American officer to the British admiral, and this closses the report to the Navy Department.—*Balt. Sun.*

Legal Anecdote.

A late Paris correspondent tells the following:

Two lawyers had been pleading against each other in a trial respecting some disputed property. After the decision, Counsellor A., who had gained his cause, doubtless a trifle elated by his triumph, left upon his desk in the court room a quantity of papers relating to the suit. His late adversary, Counsellor B., noticing this oversight, quickly bundled up the papers, thrust them into his bag, and decamped. The other presently returned to look for the missing documents, and learned from a traitorous bystander what had occurred. Without giving himself any further immediate concern about the matter, Counsellor A. sat down and wrote two notes, which he as hastily placed under envelope, directed and sent to the post. The next day Counsellor B. received the following epistle:

"Dear Sir:—I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that we have gained our cause. It was really too easy a triumph. Your adversary was a thousand times in the wrong, and his advocate floundered about most pitably, &c., &c, (Signed) A."

At about the same hour A.'s client read, with indescribable amazement and stuperfection, the following scrawl.

"You old villian!—Bring back my stolen documents. If you don't I'll have you hauled up into the dock for theft. With your smirking countenance, I have long suspected you to be a rascal, not worth the rope it would take to hang you.

"Nothing but the force of a most ridiculous habit impels me, you hoary scoundrel, to subscribe myself,—Very truly yours

(Signed) A."

The client read over three or four times this strange letter, and each time recognized the hand-writing of his lawyer.

"Poor fellow!" at last exclaimed the client, as a convincing light finally penetrated his mind, "he's mad!"

And off he started to consult the unfortunate counsellor's law partner.

"I fear I must announce to you, sir, a piece of sad news."

"Your suit is lost?"

"Oh, no—but your partner!"

"Well, what of him?"

"I fear his mind is gone!"

"What! Since yesterday?"

"I—but read this."

The other having perused the epistle, reflected a moment, and then burst out laughing.

"I see it all," cried he. "A. left his papers in court, B. took possesson of them. A. returned and wrote two letters, which I saw him post. In his hurry he has made a mistake in addressing them."

And this was the exact explanation of the whole mystery.

THE BROOKLYN STEAMER.—The *Journal of Commerce* gives us the following report concerning the "*Brooklyn*," which is expected to pay an experimental visit to Beaufort:

The new U. S. steam propeller sloop-of-war Brooklyn, built for the Navy Department by Jacob A. Westervelt, of New York, left her anchorage off the Navy Yard, on Friday, and passed down the river under steam to her anchorage near Quarantine. She made ten knots, and is steered and worked with as much facility as any ship in port. She is expected to sail on Saturday, 5th, for the Gulf of Mexico on her trial trip, stopping at some Southern port to leave Mr. Westervelt and the engineers of James Murphy & Co., who have charge of the engine department for one week by the terms of the contract. Her complement of officers and crew is 330 men, commanded by Capt. David G. Farragut. Joshua Follinsby is Chief Engineer. The Brooklyn is longer than the line-of-battle ship Pennsylvania of 120 guns, and is the largest sloop-of-war in the world, carrying 18 Dahlgreen shell guns of 9 and 10 inch calibre, of 4 mile range.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember

[illegible] in a trice,
[illegible] mice.
[illegible] cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

READ I. ALEXANDER'S ADVERTISEMENT!

1. Thou hast paid most exorbitant prices for thy Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware!
2. Thou hadst no other store!
3. Thou shalt patronize ALEXANDER'S Watch and Jewelry Store!
4. Thou shalt take thy spoiled Watches—spoiled by other